

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開2001-263067

(P2001-263067A)

(43)公開日 平成13年9月26日(2001.9.26)

(51)Int.Cl.⁷

識別記号

F 0 2 B 1/12
F 0 1 L 1/34
F 0 2 B 3/10
11/00
17/00

F I

F 0 2 B 1/12
F 0 1 L 1/34
F 0 2 B 3/10
11/00
17/00

テマコード*(参考)
3 G 0 1 8
Z 3 G 0 2 3
3 G 0 6 5
Z 3 G 0 8 4
F 3 G 0 9 2

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数13 OL (全11頁) 最終頁に続く

(21)出願番号 特願2000-70820(P2000-70820)

(22)出願日 平成12年3月14日(2000.3.14)

(71)出願人 000003997

日産自動車株式会社

神奈川県横浜市神奈川区宝町2番地

(72)発明者 宮窪 博史

神奈川県横浜市神奈川区宝町2番地 日産自動車株式会社内

(72)発明者 平谷 康治

神奈川県横浜市神奈川区宝町2番地 日産自動車株式会社内

(74)代理人 100083806

弁理士 三好 秀和 (外8名)

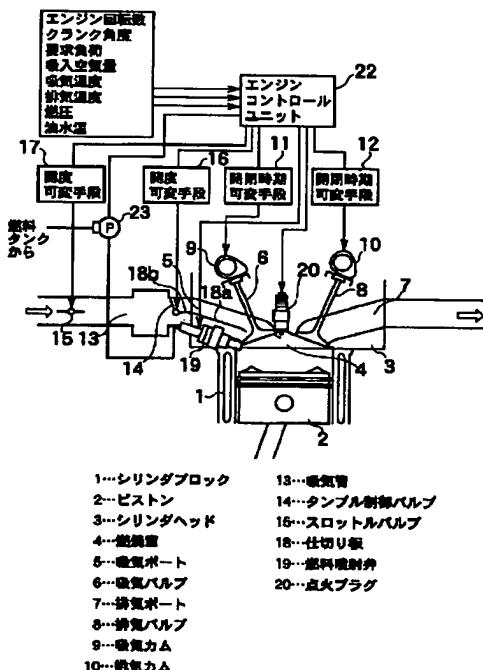
最終頁に続く

(54)【発明の名称】 圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関

(57)【要約】

【課題】 圧縮自己着火燃焼時の未燃燃料の排出を低減するとともに燃費を向上させた圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関を提供する。

【解決手段】 吸気ポート5の内部を上下に仕切る仕切り板18の前端部には、タンブル制御バルブ14が配置されている。圧縮着火燃焼時にはタンブル制御バルブ14により上側の吸気通路を閉じて燃焼室内に逆タンブル流を生じさせ、燃料噴射弁19から噴射した燃料を筒内排気側に濃く分布させる。また圧縮着火燃焼時には吸排気バルブ6、8のタイミングをマイナスオーバーラップ状態となるように開閉時期可変手段16、17を制御し、筒内排気側に内部EGRガスが分布し、筒内排気側が吸気側に対して高温となる温度分布とする。これにより排気側から圧縮着火し、排気行程途中で排気バルブ8が閉じられるため、吸気側の未燃燃料はEGRガスと共に次サイクルへ持ち越される。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 少なくとも一部の運転領域で混合気を圧縮自己着火燃焼させる圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、前記圧縮自己着火燃焼時の筒内における燃焼開始位置を排気側としたことを特徴とする圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項2】 筒内に直接燃料を噴射する燃料噴射弁を備え、前記圧縮自己着火運転領域での筒内における燃料濃度を排気バルブ側が吸気バルブ側に対して濃くなるようにしたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項3】 排気上死点付近で吸気バルブ及び排気バルブが共に閉じたマイナスオーバーラップのバルブタイミングに制御可能な動弁機構を備え、圧縮自己着火運転領域でバルブタイミングを前記マイナスオーバーラップに設定することにより排気の一部を内部EGRガスとして筒内に残留させることを特徴とする請求項1または請求項2記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項4】 前記圧縮自己着火運転領域における筒内のガス温度を排気バルブ側が吸気バルブ側に対して高くなるようにしたことを特徴とする請求項3記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項5】 燃焼室内的ガス流動を制御するガス流動制御手段を吸気系に備え、圧縮自己着火燃焼領域では新気を燃焼室の吸気バルブ側に分布させ、前記内部EGRガスを排気側に層状に分布させたことを特徴とする請求項4記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項6】 前記ガス流動制御手段は、燃焼室内に生成するタンブル流を制御可能なタンブル制御手段であり、圧縮自己着火運転領域では筒内に生成するタンブル流はピストン冠面を吸気側から排気側へ流れる逆タンブル流とし、火花点火燃焼運転領域では前記タンブル流がピストン冠面を排気側から吸気側へ流れる順タンブル流となるように制御することを特徴とする請求項5記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項7】 前記マイナスオーバーラップ期間中に燃料の一部を噴射し、圧縮行程後半に残りの燃料を噴射することを特徴とする請求項3ないし請求項5のいずれか1項記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項8】 ピストン冠面に中心軸がクランク軸と並行となる略円筒面状の凹部を有し、該凹部の排気側端部で前記円筒面に接する接平面が、上死点前およそ30°でのピストン位置において、前記シリンダヘッドと排気バルブの外端より内側で交差するように形成されていることを特徴とする請求項1ないし請求項7のいずれか1項に記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項9】 前記燃料噴射弁より圧縮行程中に噴射された燃料が排気バルブの中心付近に偏在するように噴射時期を制御することを特徴とする請求項8に記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項10】 シリンダヘッドの燃焼室略中央に第1の点火プラグを有し、かつ前記シリンダヘッドの排気バルブ中心より外側に第2の点火プラグを配し、少なくとも前記圧縮自己着火運転領域において、圧縮上死点付近で第2の点火プラグに放電を行なうようにしたことを特徴とする請求項1ないし請求項9のいずれか1項に記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項11】 シリンダヘッドの燃焼室略中央に点火プラグを有し、かつ筒内に直接燃料を噴射する噴射弁を吸気ポートの下方に配置し、該噴射弁より噴射された燃料により成層混合気を形成したのち火花点火により着火し火炎伝播燃焼する成層燃焼運転領域と、自己着火燃焼運転領域とを有する圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、同一エンジン回転数における自己着火燃焼運転時の圧縮行程後半での噴射時期を前記成層燃焼運転領域での噴射時期よりも早い時期に噴射することを特徴とする圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項12】 前記自己着火燃焼運転時の圧縮行程後半での噴射時期と圧縮上死点までの間隔が前記成層燃焼運転領域での噴射時期から点火時期までの間隔に対し
1. 7倍から2. 3倍となるように設定したことを特徴とする請求項11に記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【請求項13】 圧縮自己着火燃焼と火花点火燃焼とを運転条件により切り換える圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、吸気ポート内部を上下の吸気通路に仕切る仕切り板と、前記上下の吸気通路のいずれか一方を閉じることが可能なタンブル制御弁とを備え、圧縮着火燃焼時には前記タンブル制御弁により上側の吸気通路を閉じて燃焼室内に逆タンブル流を生じさせ、火花点火の成層燃焼時には前記タンブル制御弁により下側の吸気通路を閉じて燃焼室内に順タンブル流を生じさせ、火花点火の均質燃焼時には前記上下の吸気通路を共に開くことを特徴とする圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、少なくとも一部の運転領域において、混合気を圧縮して自己着火させる圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】圧縮自己着火燃焼は、燃焼室の多点で燃焼が開始されるため燃焼速度が速く、通常の火花点火燃焼に比べて空燃比がリーンな状態でも安定した燃焼を実現することができる。このため、燃料消費率の向上が可能であり、また、空燃比がリーンなため燃焼温度が低下することから、排気ガス中のNO_xを大幅に低減することもできる。

【0003】また、高回転、高負荷領域では、通常の火花点火燃焼を行わせ、低回転、低中負荷領域では前記火花点火燃焼から圧縮自己着火燃焼に燃焼形態を切り替え

ることによって、高回転、高負荷時の高出力性能の確保と、低回転、低中負荷時の燃料消費率向上及びNO_xの低減という環境性能向上の両立を図ることができる。

【0004】ガソリンのような自己着火性の低い燃料を用いて圧縮自己着火燃焼を行なわせる場合、残留ガスの持つ熱エネルギーを利用することができる。これは例えば特開平10-266878号公報に示されているように、排気行程から吸気行程に移行する際に、排気バルブと吸気バルブがともに閉となるマイナスオーバーラップ期間（密閉期間）を設けて、残留ガスを積極的に生じさせる所謂内部EGRを行なわせることで実現される。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、前記従来の構成にあっては、吸気ポートに噴射された燃料が新気と混合した状態で燃焼室内に導入され、燃焼室内に残留した内部EGRガスと均一に混合するようになるため、燃焼室壁面近傍の低温層に分布する燃料は圧縮自己着火に至らずに未燃燃料として排出されるので、燃料効率の悪化および排気HCが増加するという問題点があった。

【0006】前記燃焼室壁面での未燃燃料は、混合気ガス温度が低い程かつ燃料濃度が低い程増加する傾向を持っているため、低負荷時の圧縮自己着火燃焼ほど顕著に発生する。

【0007】本発明はかかる問題点に鑑みたもので、その目的は、燃焼室内における高温のEGRガスおよび燃料分布をコントロールし、排気バルブ近傍の燃焼室内温度を高く、また燃料濃度を濃くすることで、圧縮自己着火燃焼時の未燃燃料の排出を低減するとともに燃費を向上させた圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関を提供することである。

【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため請求項1記載の発明は、少なくとも一部の運転領域で混合気を圧縮自己着火燃焼させる圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、前記圧縮自己着火燃焼時の筒内における燃焼開始位置を排気側としたことを要旨とする。

【0009】上記目的を達成するため請求項2記載の発明は、請求項1記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、筒内に直接燃料を噴射する燃料噴射弁を備え、前記圧縮自己着火運転領域での筒内における燃料濃度を排気バルブ側が吸気バルブ側に対して濃くなるようにすることを要旨とする。

【0010】上記目的を達成するため請求項3記載の発明は、請求項1または請求項2記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、排気上死点付近で吸気バルブ及び排気バルブが共に閉じたマイナスオーバーラップのバルブタイミングに制御可能な動弁機構を備え、圧縮自己着火運転領域でバルブタイミングを前記マイナスオーバーラップに設定することにより排気の一部を内部EGRガ

スとして筒内に残留させることを要旨とする。

【0011】上記目的を達成するため請求項4記載の発明は、請求項3記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、前記圧縮自己着火運転領域における筒内のガス温度を排気バルブ側が吸気バルブ側に対して高くなるようにしたことを要旨とする。

【0012】上記目的を達成するため請求項5記載の発明は、請求項4記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、燃焼室内のガス流動を制御するガス流動制御手段を吸気系に備え、圧縮自己着火燃焼領域では新気を燃焼室内の吸気バルブ側に分布させ、前記内部EGRガスを排気側に層状に分布させたことを要旨とする。

【0013】上記目的を達成するため請求項6記載の発明は、請求項5記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、前記ガス流動制御手段は、燃焼室内に生成するタンブル流を制御可能なタンブル制御手段であり、圧縮自己着火運転領域では筒内に生成するタンブル流はピストン冠面を吸気側から排気側へ流れる逆タンブル流とし、火花点火燃焼運転領域では前記タンブル流がピストン冠面を排気側から吸気側へ流れる順タンブル流となるように制御することを要旨とする。

【0014】上記目的を達成するため請求項7記載の発明は、請求項3ないし請求項5のいずれか1項記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、前記マイナスオーバーラップ期間中に燃料の一部を噴射し、圧縮行程後半に残りの燃料を噴射することを要旨とする。

【0015】上記目的を達成するため請求項8記載の発明は、請求項1ないし請求項7のいずれか1項に記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、ピストン冠面に中心軸がクランク軸と並行となる略円筒面状の凹部を有し、該凹部の排気側端部で前記円筒面に接する接平面が、上死点前およそ30°でのピストン位置において、前記シリンダヘッドと排気バルブの外端より内側で交差するように形成されていることを要旨とする。

【0016】上記目的を達成するため請求項9記載の発明は、請求項8に記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、前記燃料噴射弁より圧縮行程中に噴射された燃料が排気バルブの中心付近に偏在するように噴射時期を制御することを要旨とする。

【0017】上記目的を達成するため請求項10記載の発明は、請求項1ないし請求項9のいずれか1項に記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、シリンダヘッドの燃焼室略中央に第1の点火プラグを有し、かつ前記シリンダヘッドの排気バルブ中心より外側に第2の点火プラグを配し、少なくとも前記圧縮自己着火運転領域において、圧縮上死点付近で第2の点火プラグに放電を行なうようにしたことを要旨とする。

【0018】上記目的を達成するため請求項11記載の発明は、シリンダヘッドの燃焼室略中央に点火プラグを有し、かつ筒内に直接燃料を噴射する噴射弁を吸気ボ

トの下方に配置し、該噴射弁より噴射された燃料により成層混合気を形成したのち火花点火により着火し火炎伝播燃焼する成層燃焼運転領域と、自己着火燃焼運転領域とを有する圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、同一エンジン回転数における自己着火燃焼運転時の圧縮行程後半での噴射時期を前記成層燃焼運転領域での噴射時期よりも早い時期に噴射することを要旨とする。

【0019】上記目的を達成するため請求項1記載の発明は、請求項11に記載の圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、前記自己着火燃焼運転時の圧縮行程後半での噴射時期と圧縮上死点までの間隔が前記成層燃焼運転領域での噴射時期から点火時期までの間隔に対し1.7倍から2.3倍となるように設定したことを要旨とする。

【0020】上記目的を達成するため請求項13記載の発明は、圧縮自己着火燃焼と火花点火燃焼とを運転条件により切り換える圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関において、吸気ポート内部を上下の吸気通路に仕切る仕切り板と、前記上下の吸気通路のいずれか一方を閉じることが可能なタンブル制御弁とを備え、圧縮着火燃焼時には前記タンブル制御弁により上側の吸気通路を閉じて燃焼室内に逆タンブル流を生じさせ、火花点火の成層燃焼時には前記タンブル制御弁により下側の吸気通路を閉じて燃焼室内に順タンブル流を生じさせ、火花点火の均質燃焼時には前記上下の吸気通路を共に開くことを要旨とする。

【0021】

【発明の効果】請求項1記載の発明によれば、圧縮自己着火燃焼が筒内の排気側から開始されるため、排気バルブ近傍の燃焼室壁面における燃料は高温な既燃ガスに曝されかつ燃焼の進行とともに圧縮を受けるため高温となり易く燃焼が進み、吸気バルブ側に対し未燃燃料の発生が抑えられる。排気行程では燃焼度が高く未燃HCが殆どない排気バルブ側のガスが先に排出され、吸気バルブ側に存在し筒内未燃HCの大半を占めるガスが自己EGRとして筒内に残留しやすいため、排気ガス中に存在する未燃HCが低減し熱効率向上と排気の浄化が図れる。

【0022】請求項2記載の発明によれば、筒内における燃料濃度を排気バルブ側が吸気バルブ側に対して濃くなるようにしたため、排気側からの燃焼開始を実現できる。さらにシリンダヘッドの燃焼室壁面における温度分布は排気バルブ付近が高温であること、および排気バルブ付近では濃い混合気が存在することにより排気バルブ近傍の未燃燃料が低減し、請求項1に記載の効果をより高めることができる。

【0023】請求項3記載の発明によれば、排気上死点付近で吸気バルブ及び排気バルブが共に閉じたマイナスオーバーラップのバルブタイミングに制御可能な動弁機構を備え、圧縮自己着火運転領域でバルブタイミングを前記マイナスオーバーラップに設定することにより、吸

気側に存在する未燃燃料を含むガスは前記マイナスオーバーラップにより排気バルブが排気行程途中で閉となるためさらに排出され難くなり、残留ガスとともに次サイクルに持ち越されることとなる。よって請求項1または2に記載の効果をより高めることができる。

【0024】請求項4記載の発明によれば、筒内のガス温度分布を排気バルブ側が吸気バルブ側に対して高くなるようとしているため、排気側からの燃焼開始を実現できるとともに、排気バルブ付近での混合気温度が上昇するため排気バルブ近傍の未燃燃料が低減し、請求項1から3に記載の効果をより高めることができる。

【0025】請求項5記載の発明によれば、燃焼室内的ガス流動を制御するガス流動制御手段を吸気系に備え、圧縮自己着火燃焼領域では新気を燃焼室内的吸気バルブ側に分布させ、前記内部EGRガスを排気側に層状に分布させることにより、請求項4記載の排気側が吸気側より高い筒内ガス温度分布を実現できる。

【0026】請求項6記載の発明によれば、前記ガス流動制御手段は、燃焼室内に生成するタンブル流を制御可能なタンブル制御手段であり、圧縮自己着火運転領域では筒内に生成するタンブル流はピストン冠面を吸気側から排気側へ流れる逆タンブル流とし、火花点火燃焼運転領域では前記タンブル流がピストン冠面を排気側から吸気側へ流れる順タンブル流となるように制御するようにしたので、圧縮自己着火燃焼時の筒内温度分布と、火花点火燃焼時の筒内ガス流動とを両立させ、火花点火運転領域の性能を犠牲にすることなく、請求項5記載の効果を得ることが可能となる。

【0027】請求項7記載の発明によれば、前記マイナスオーバーラップ期間中に燃料の一部を燃焼室内に供給するようとしているため、前記マイナスオーバーラップ期間中の上死点近傍において前記内部EGR中に残存する酸素と未燃燃料および新たに投入した前記燃料が部分的に酸化され、反応性の高い燃料に改質される。この改質された燃料はより低温域での燃焼が可能となるため、請求項3から5の効果に加えて、燃焼室壁面での未燃燃料の発生を抑制することが可能となる。

【0028】請求項8記載の発明によれば、ピストン冠面に中心軸がクランク軸と並行となる略円筒面状の凹部を有し、該凹部の排気側端部で前記円筒面に接する接平面が、上死点前およそ30°のピストン位置において、前記シリンダヘッドと排気バルブの外端より内側で交差するように形成されている。このため燃料噴射弁より供給された燃料は前記ピストン冠面の凹部に沿ってシリンダヘッド面の中でも高温な排気バルブ近傍へと輸送されるため、請求項1から7記載の効果を確実に得ることが可能となる。

【0029】請求項9記載の発明によれば、燃料噴射弁から噴射された燃料が排気バルブの中心を指向するタイミングに噴射するため、請求項8の効果を確実に得るこ

とが可能となる。

【0030】請求項10記載の発明によれば、燃焼室内で濃い混合気が存在するシリンダヘッドの排気バルブ側に第2の点火プラグを設け圧縮自己着火運転領域で圧縮上死点付近で前記第2の点火プラグに放電するようにしたため、請求項1から9記載の効果に加えて、圧縮自己着火燃焼の開始を確実に行なうことが可能となる。

【0031】請求項11および12記載の発明によれば、圧縮自己着火運転領域での圧縮行程における燃料噴射時期を適切に設定することができるため排気ガス中に含まれる未燃燃料を低減することが可能となる。

【0032】請求項13記載の発明によれば、吸気ポート内部を上下の吸気通路に仕切る仕切り板と、前記上下の吸気通路のいずれか一方を閉じることが可能なタンブル制御弁とを備え、圧縮着火燃焼時には前記タンブル制御弁により上側の吸気通路を閉じて燃焼室内に逆タンブル流を生じさせ、火花点火の成層燃焼時には前記タンブル制御弁により下側の吸気通路を閉じて燃焼室内に順タンブル流を生じさせ、火花点火の均質燃焼時には前記上下の吸気通路を共に開くようにしたので、圧縮自己着火燃焼時に排気側の温度を高めた筒内温度分布と、火花点火成層燃焼時の筒内ガス流動と、火花点火均質燃焼時の性能とをそれぞれ満足させた圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関を提供することができる。

【0033】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、図面に基づいて本発明の実施の形態について説明する。図1は、本発明に係る圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関の第1の実施形態を示すシステム構成図である。図1において、シリンダブロック1と、ピストン2と、シリンダヘッド3とにより燃焼室4が形成されている。

【0034】シリンダヘッド3には、吸気ポート5とこれら吸気ポート5を開閉する吸気バルブ6、および吸気ポート5と対向的に配置された排気ポート7とこれら排気ポート7を開閉する排気バルブ8を備えている。

【0035】吸気バルブ6と排気バルブ8は、それぞれ吸気カム9と排気カム10を介して図外のバルブ駆動系により開閉される。このバルブ駆動系はエンジンコントロールユニット22からの指示により開閉時期可変手段11、12を介して吸気バルブ6、排気バルブ8の開閉時期を制御可能な構成としてある。即ち、機関の低、中負荷領域では実質的な圧縮比の変更、内部EGRガス量などを制御し、圧縮自己着火運転が可能な高温、高圧状態を実現できる構成としている。

【0036】吸気ポート5の上流には吸気管13が接続されており、吸気管13には下流側端面近くにタンブル制御バルブ14を付設しており、上流側には空気量調整用スロットルバルブ15と図示しない空気量測定用のエアフローメーター、エアクリーナ等を設けてある。

【0037】

さらに吸気ポート5の内部には、吸気バルブ6の近傍から吸気管13との接合面に渡って、管を上下に分割する仕切り板18aが設けられている。同様に吸気管13には吸気ポート5との接合面からタンブル制御バルブ14の回転中心軸に渡る仕切り板18bが前記仕切り板18aと連続的に設けられている。

【0038】タンブル制御バルブ14とスロットルバルブ15は、それぞれエンジンコントロールユニット22により開閉手段16、17を介してバルブ開閉制御可能としてある。

【0039】一方、シリンダヘッド3には吸気ポート5の下に臨んで、燃料ポンプ23から供給されるガソリン燃料を直接燃焼室4内に噴射する燃料噴射弁19を設けてある。

【0040】またシリンダヘッド3には燃焼室4内の略中心位置に点火プラグ20が設けられており、点火プラグ20は主に高回転、高負荷時に通常の火花点火燃焼を行なう場合に使用する。

【0041】エンジンコントロールユニット22には、機関運転条件を示す信号として、機関回転数信号、クラク角度信号、負荷信号、空気量信号、吸気温度信号、排気温度信号、燃圧信号、油水温信号などが入力され、これら各種の信号に基づいて演算処理を実施し、前記吸気バルブ6、排気バルブ8のバルブタイミング、タンブル制御バルブ14、スロットルバルブ15の各バルブ開度制御、燃料噴射弁19の噴射量と噴射時期、および点火プラグ20の点火時期を適切に制御している。

【0042】図2は、ピストン2の冠面形状を示す平面図及び側面図である。図2に示すように、ピストン2の冠面略中央部には機関のクラク軸と略平行な中心軸を有する略円筒面状の凹部24を設けてある。そして、ピストン2の凹部24の排気側の端部で前記円筒面に接する接平面25が、上死点前およそ30°でのピストン位置において、前記シリンダヘッド3と排気バルブ8の外端26より内側で交差するように形成されている。

【0043】このため、凹部24により吸気行程で形成されたタンブル流が圧縮行程まで維持され、さらに圧縮行程後半で燃料噴射弁19より噴射された燃料が凹部24に沿って吸気側から排気側に輸送され、圧縮上死点付近では排気バルブ8付近に到達するようになっている。

【0044】図9の(a)、(b)は吸気バルブ6、排気バルブ8のバルブタイミングの可変制御の一例を示しており、火花点火運転時には通常のバルブタイミングである(a)の状態とし、排気上死点付近において排気バルブ8と吸気バルブ6がともに開となる所定量のバルブオーバーラップ時期が発生するように設定される。

【0045】圧縮自己着火運転時にはバルブタイミングを(b)の状態とし、すなわち排気バルブ8の閉時期が進角して排気行程途中で閉弁するとともに、吸気バルブ6の開時期が遅角して吸気行程途中で開弁するように制御されマイナスオーバーラップ状態になるように設定さ

れている。

【0046】このように排気上死点付近で吸排気弁が共に閉じたマイナスオーバーラップ期間（密閉期間）を成すバルブタイミングとすることで、排気バルブ閉時期の燃焼室容積に相当する既燃ガスを燃焼室4内に滞留させて次サイクルへ内部EGRガスとして持ち越すことが可能となる。この内部EGRガスのもつ熱エネルギーを効率的に利用して後述するようにリーン空燃比での圧縮自己着火燃焼が圧縮上死点付近で実現される。

【0047】次に、本実施形態の動作について説明する。図3は、各運転モードにおけるタンブル制御バルブ14の開閉状態と、燃焼室4内に形成されるタンブル流の状態を説明する図である。

【0048】圧縮自己着火運転時には、図3(a)に示すように、仕切り板18で仕切られた吸気ポート5の上段5aの通路が閉となり、同下段5bの通路が開となる状態にタンブル制御バルブ14を制御する。この結果、新気は主に吸気バルブ6の外側を通って燃焼室4内に流入し、燃焼室4内には弱い逆タンブル流27が発生する。そのため燃焼室4内では冷えた新気が吸気側およびピストン2の上面に主に分布し、他方、前述のマイナスオーバーラップにより閉じ込められていた内部EGRガスは相対的に排気バルブ7の付近に分布し、筒内のガス温度は排気バルブ7付近がより高温な状態となる。

【0049】一方、低回転での火花点火運転では、図3(b)に示すように、吸気ポート5の下段5bの通路が閉となり、同上段5aの通路が開となる状態にタンブル制御バルブ14を制御する。これにより燃焼室4内には強い順タンブル流28が発生し、燃料噴射弁19からの燃料噴射タイミングが吸気行程前半の場合には均一な混合気生成を助けるとともに、噴射タイミングが圧縮行程後半となる場合には噴霧貫徹力と順タンブル流による流動成分があいまって、点火プラグ20付近に成層混合気を形成することができ、火花点火での成層燃焼を実現する。

【0050】高回転、高負荷での火花点火運転では、図3(c)に示すように、タンブル制御バルブ14は仕切り板18と略平行となる状態に制御し、吸気ポート5の上段5a及び下段5bが共に開いた状態にする。このため新気の流入抵抗を増加させることなく、火花点火運転時の全負荷時の性能が維持される。

【0051】次に、図4を用いて本実施形態の燃料分布状態を説明する。図4(a)は、圧縮行程前半における燃焼室内の新気とEGRガスの分布を示し、図4(b)は、圧縮行程後半の燃料噴射の様子を示し、図4(c)は、圧縮行程後半の燃料拡散の様子をそれぞれ示すものである。

【0052】図4(b)に示すように、圧縮自己着火運転時の燃料は、圧縮行程後半に前記ピストン冠面に形成した凹部24を指向して噴射される。該燃料は気化、拡

散しながら自らの貫徹力および燃焼室4内に生成している逆タンブル流により、前記凹部24の円筒面に沿って排気バルブ側に輸送され、混合気の燃料濃度は排気バルブ近傍が濃く、吸気側に向かう程薄くなる状態に形成される。

【0053】ピストン冠面の前記凹部24の排気側端部で前記円筒面に接する接平面25が、上死点前およそ30°でのピストン位置において、シリングヘッド3と排気バルブ8の外端26より内側で交差するように形成されているため、燃料が低温の燃焼室壁面に囲まれた図4中のA部に進入することを抑制している。

【0054】さらに燃料の噴射時期としては、圧縮上死点付近で混合気の燃料濃度の中心が排気バルブ8の中心となるように設定している。これにより燃料はシリングヘッド3の燃焼室4内に臨む面の内、もっとも高温となる排気バルブ8近傍に分布することとなる。

【0055】この結果、図6に示すように燃焼室壁面近傍のガス温度低温域で発生する未燃ガスは、排気バルブ8近傍において、内部EGRの選択的分布、混合気濃度のリッチ化、および高温の燃焼室壁温の効果が協働することにより大幅に減少する。

【0056】次に、図5を参照して自己着火燃焼時の着火から膨張行程にかけての状態を説明する。

【0057】燃焼室4内の混合気は排気バルブ8近傍がリッチかつ高温であるため、最初の着火は、図5(a)に示すように排気バルブ8付近で発生し、ここで燃焼したガスが膨張することで、その周囲の未燃状態の混合気は排気バルブ8に対向する燃焼室面に向かって圧縮されて行く。この圧縮により未燃状態の混合気温度が上昇し、燃料は図5(b)に示すように順次着火、燃焼して行く。

【0058】燃焼終了時には、図5(c)に示すように、ピストン冠面、および吸気バルブ付近にのみ着火に至らなかった未燃燃料の層が存在することとなる。

【0059】以上の結果、図8に示すように、排気ポート7で計測される排気バルブ8開時に発生する未燃燃料(HC)濃度の第1のピークは、排気バルブ8付近の燃焼室壁面で発生する未燃燃料を低減したことで低下し、排気行程終了前に発生する第2のピーク、すなわち吸気側燃焼室壁面、ピストン冠面等で発生した未燃燃料は排出される前に、排気バルブ8が閉となるため、内部EGRガス中に閉じ込められ、次サイクルにおいて燃焼することとなる。よって、燃焼効率の向上と排気ガスの浄化を同時に得ることを可能としている。

【0060】上記効果に加え、前記マイナスオーバーラップ期間中に燃料の一部を噴射すると、排気上死点付近での圧縮により、内部EGRガス中に存在する酸素を用いた燃料改質が可能である。自己着火運転領域の低負荷域では、着火性の確保および相対的にリーン混合気での自己着火燃焼を行なう必要があるが、前記燃料改質によ

り、内部EGRガス中の燃料を改質することで、リーンな混合気においても排気バルブ8付近で発生する未燃燃料を低減することが可能となる。

【0061】また、自己着火燃焼領域における圧縮行程後半における噴射時期と排気ポート7で計測されるHC排出率との関係の一例を図11に示す。自己着火燃焼領域におけるHC排出率の低減を図るためにには、最適な噴射時期が存在することがわかる。これは早すぎる噴射時期では燃料の拡散が進み過ぎるため混合気が希薄となり、反対に遅過ぎる噴射時期では排気バルブ8付近に充分濃い混合気を形成できず、図6に示す未燃燃料低減効果が充分には得られなくなるためである。

【0062】前記最適な噴射時期は、同一のエンジン回転数において適合された火花点火、成層燃焼運転領域の噴射時期よりも早いことがわかる。これは前記成層燃焼運転領域の噴射時期は成層混合気がシリンダヘッド3の略中央に配置された点火プラグ20に到達するのに適した時期であるのに対し、圧縮自己着火運転領域の噴射時期は前記点火プラグ20を通り越し排気バルブ8付近に到達しなければならず、長い時間を要するためである。

【0063】さらに、圧縮自己着火燃焼時の最適噴射時期は、噴射から圧縮上死点までに要する期間が、同一エンジン回転数における前記成層燃焼時の噴射から点火までの期間の約2倍となる時期となる。これは、圧縮自己着火燃焼時の着火は圧縮上死点付近で発生すること、および燃料噴射弁19から排気バルブ8までの距離は該燃料噴射弁19から点火プラグ20までの距離の2倍弱であるが、燃料噴霧の持つ貫徹力が減衰することとあいまって生じるためである。

【0064】次に図10に基づいて本発明の第2実施の形態について説明する。第2実施形態では、第1実施形態に対し、第2点火プラグ21を排気ポート7の下方で燃焼室4内に臨む位置に追加して設置したことを特徴としている。第2点火プラグ21はエンジンコントロールユニット22により点火時期が制御されており、主に圧縮自己着火燃焼時に放電を行い圧縮自己着火燃焼開始を補助するために用いている。

【0065】第2実施形態では第1実施形態の効果に加えて、以下の効果を得ることができる。低負荷域で混合気濃度が相対的に薄い場合では、第2点火プラグ21による放電を圧縮上死点前40°付近で実施し、排気バルブ8近傍にラジカル（活性化学種）を生成させることで、リーン混合気であっても確実な着火を得ることができる。

【0066】また、高負荷域では急速な燃焼を回避するために圧縮上死点以降に着火をさせる必要がある。このような状況では圧縮だけでは上死点前に着火が発生しないように前記マイナスオーバーラップ量を調整し、かつ第2点火プラグ21で上死点以降での放電を実施することで要求する時期に着火を発生させることが可能とな

る。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る圧縮自己着火式ガソリン機関の第1実施形態の構成図である。

【図2】実施形態におけるピストン冠面形状を示した図である。

【図3】実施形態の各運転モードにおけるタンブル制御バルブの状態と燃焼室内に形成されるタンブル流の状態を示した図である。

【図4】実施形態における圧縮行程の混合気状態を示した図である。

【図5】実施形態における膨張行程の混合気状態を示した図である。

【図6】燃焼室内ガスの温度分布と未燃燃料発生の状況を示した図である。

【図7】実施形態におけるタンブル制御バルブの効果を示した図である。

【図8】本発明による未燃燃料低減の効果を示した図である。

【図9】本発明における吸、排気バルブタイミングの設定の一例を示す図である。

【図10】本発明の第2実施形態の要部を示す図である。

【図11】本発明における噴射時期と排気HC排出率の関係を示した図である。

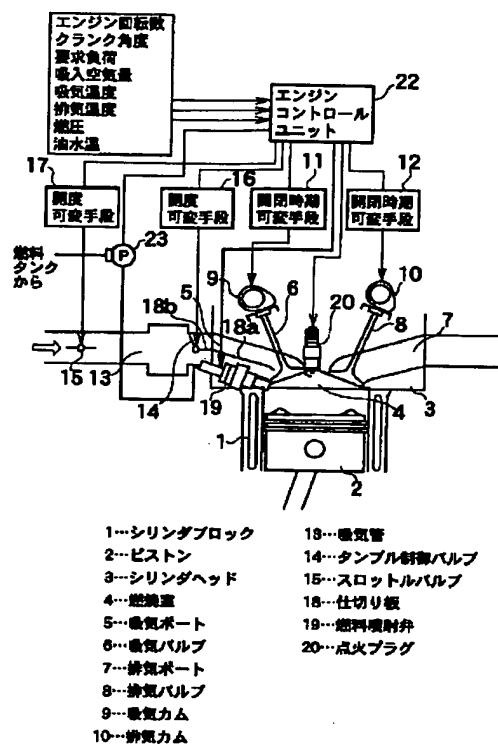
【符号の説明】

- 1 シリンダプロック
- 2 ピストン
- 3 シリンダヘッド
- 4 燃焼室
- 5 吸気ポート
- 6 吸気バルブ
- 7 排気ポート
- 8 排気バルブ
- 9 吸気カム
- 10 排気カム
- 11 吸気バルブ開閉時期可変手段
- 12 排気バルブ開閉時期可変手段
- 13 吸気管
- 14 タンブル制御バルブ
- 15 スロットルバルブ
- 16 タンブル制御バルブ開閉手段
- 17 スロットルバルブ開閉手段
- 18 仕切り板
- 19 燃料噴射弁
- 20 点火プラグ
- 21 第2点火プラグ
- 22 エンジンコントロールユニット
- 23 燃料ポンプ
- 24 ピストン冠面凹部

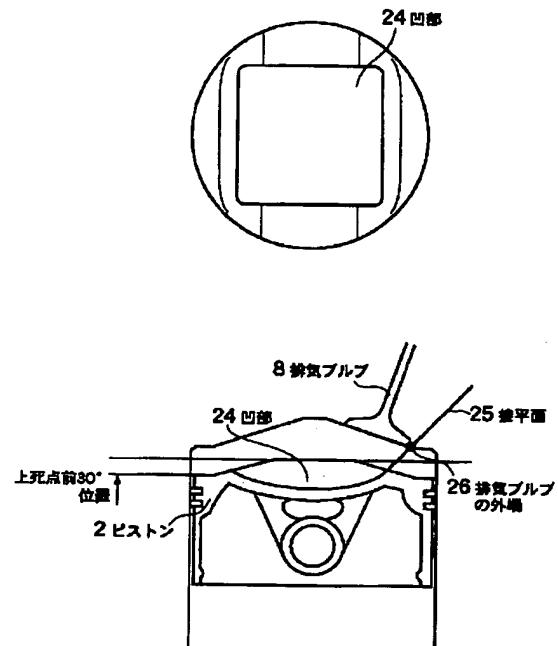
25 凹部接平面

26 排気バルブ外端

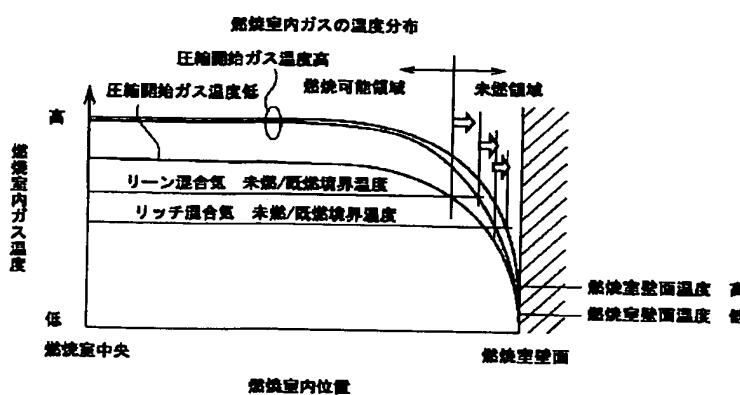
【図1】



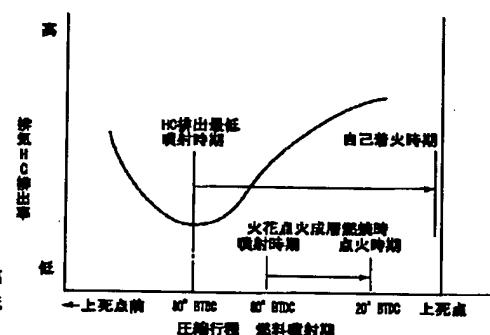
[図2]



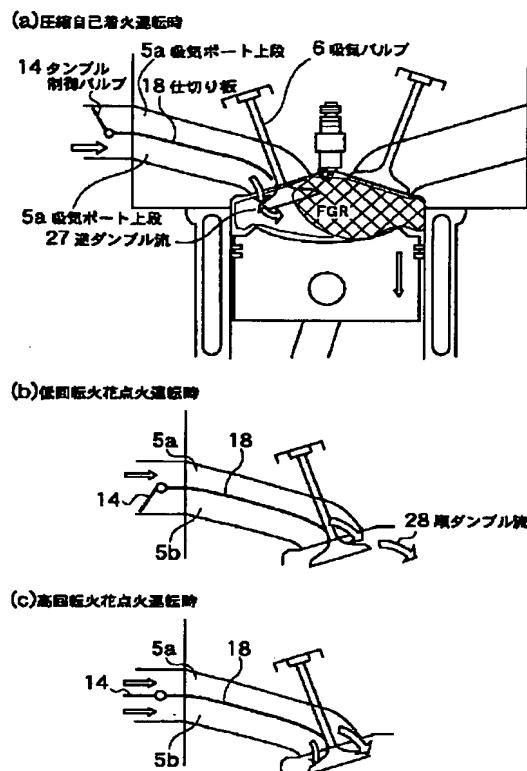
[図 6]



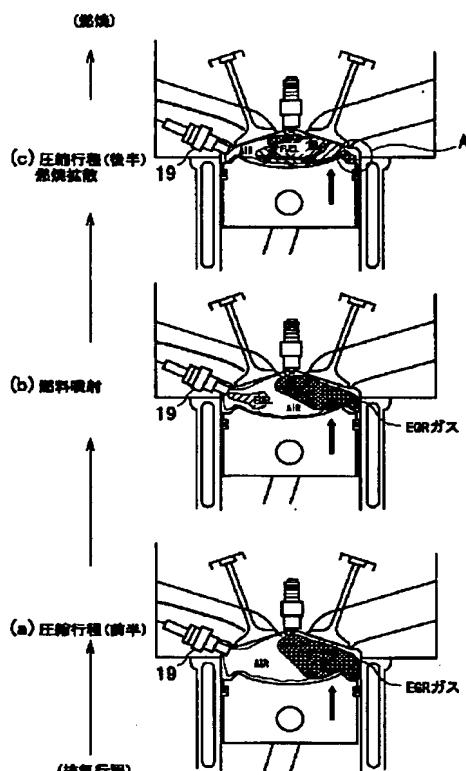
【図11】



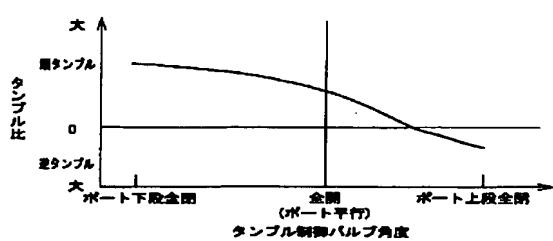
【図3】



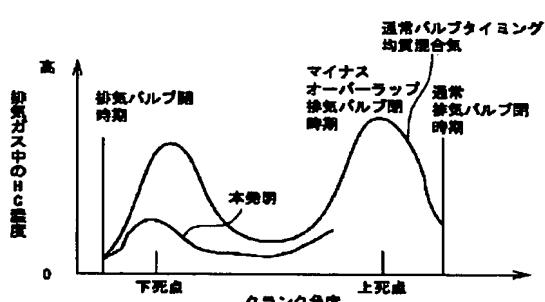
【図4】



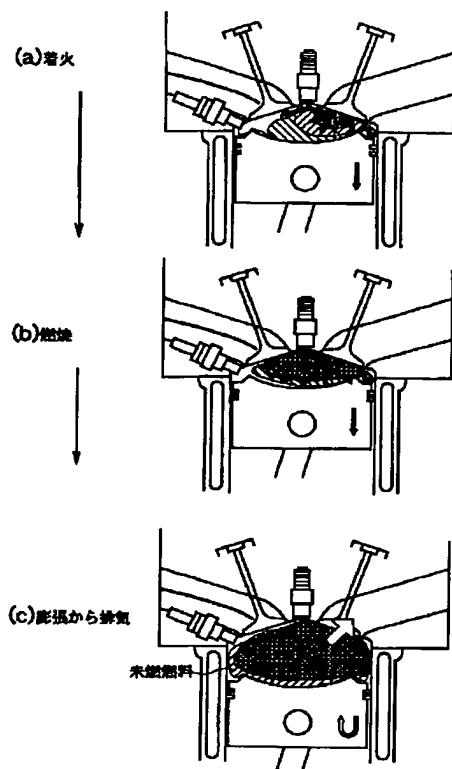
【図7】



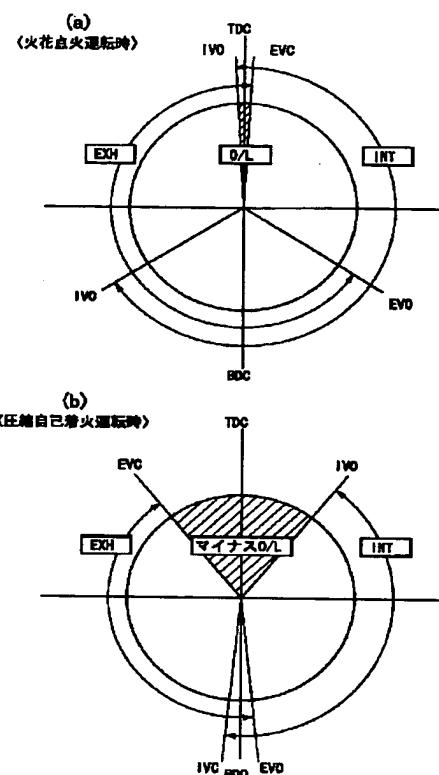
【図8】



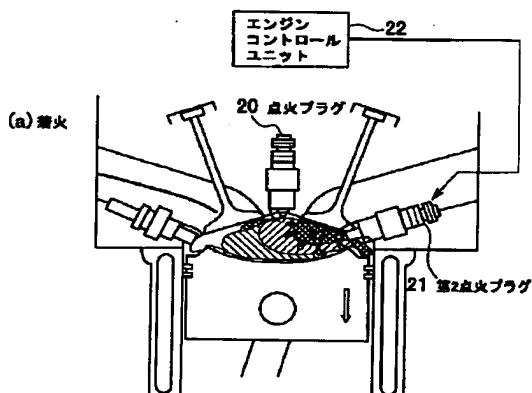
【図5】



【図9】



【図10】



フロントページの続き

(51) Int. Cl. 7
F 02 B 23/10

31/00

識別記号

301

F I
F 02 B 23/10

31/00

テーマコード* (参考)
Z 3G301

M

301B

F 0 2 D	9/02	3 6 1	F 0 2 D	9/02	3 0 1 C
	13/02			13/02	3 0 1 F
					3 6 1 H
					D
					J
					K
41/02		3 5 1	41/02		3 5 1
		3 7 0			3 7 0
		3 8 0			3 8 0 F
		3 8 5			3 8 5
43/00		3 0 1	43/00		3 0 1 G
					3 0 1 J
					3 0 1 U
					3 0 1 Z
					3 0 1 A

F ターム(参考) 3G018 AA11 AB02 AB07 AB17 BA01
 CA00
 3G023 AA02 AA04 AB02 AB03 AB05
 AB06 AC05 AD02 AD05 AD06
 AG02 AG03 AG05
 3G065 AA07 CA00 CA12 DA04 EA08
 EA09 EA11 EA12 GA01 GA05
 GA08 GA09 GA10 GA27 GA41
 GA46 HA02 KA02
 3G084 AA04 BA05 BA13 BA15 BA17
 BA21 BA23 CA03 CA04 DA02
 DA10 EC01 EC03 FA02 FA07
 FA10 FA11 FA18 FA20 FA27
 FA33 FA38
 3G092 AA01 AA06 AA09 AA10 AA11
 AB02 BA05 BA06 BA07 BA09
 BB02 BB06 DA07 DC03 DC06
 DE01S DG07 EA06 EA07
 EA11 FA18 FA24 GA05 GA06
 GA17 GA18 HA01Z HA04Z
 HA06Z HA11Z HB03Z HD01Z
 HE01Z HE03Z HE08Z HF08Z
 3G301 HA01 HA04 HA16 HA17 HA19
 JA02 JA26 KA08 KA09 KA24
 KA25 LA03 LA05 LA07 LB04
 LC01 LC03 LC06 MA12 MA19
 PA01Z PA10Z PA11Z PA17Z
 PB08Z PD11Z PE01Z PE03Z
 PE08Z PF03Z

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2001-263067

(43)Date of publication of application : 26.09.2001

(51)Int.CI.

F02B 1/12
 F01L 1/34
 F02B 3/10
 F02B 11/00
 F02B 17/00
 F02B 23/10
 F02B 31/00
 F02D 9/02
 F02D 13/02
 F02D 41/02
 F02D 43/00

(21)Application number : 2000-070820

(71)Applicant : NISSAN MOTOR CO LTD

(22)Date of filing : 14.03.2000

(72)Inventor : MIYAKUBO HIROSHI
HIRATANI KOJI

(54) COMPRESSED SELF-IGNITION TYPE GASOLINE ENGINE

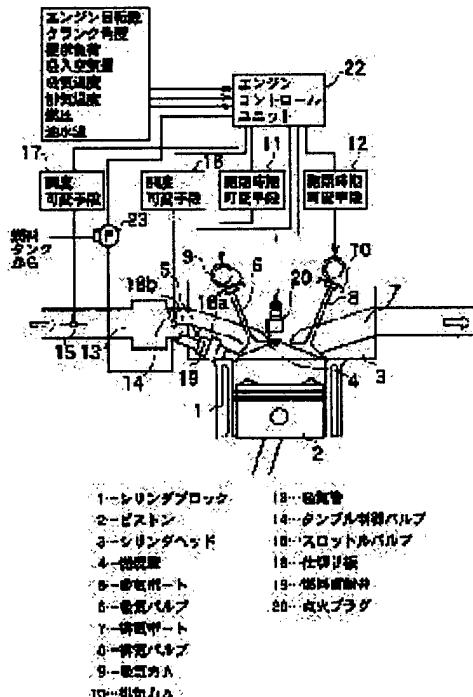
(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a compressed self-ignition type gasoline engine wherein the discharge of unburnt fuel is reduced in the case of compressed self-ignition and combustion and its fuel efficiency is improved.

SOLUTION: A tumble control valve 14 is disposed at the front end part of a partition plate 18 partitioning the inside of an intake port 5 into upper and lower parts. In the case of compressed ignition and combustion, an upper intake passage is closed by the valve 14 for the purpose of causing reverse tumble flow within combustion chamber and densely distributing the fuel injected from a fuel injection valve 19 on the exhaust side of the inside of a cylinder, and open/close timing-variable means 16, 17 are controlled in order to get the timing of intake/exhaust valves 6, 8 into a minus-overlapped condition and internal ERG(exhaust gas recirculation) gas is distributed on the exhaust side of the inside of the cylinder for the temperature on the exhaust side of the inside of the cylinder to be higher than that on the intake side thereof in temperature distribution.

Accordingly, compressed ignition is caused on the exhaust side and the exhaust valve 8 is closed in the process of an exhaust stroke.

Consequently, the unburnt fuel on the intake side is carried over with the EGR gas to the next cycle.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

29.11.2002

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine characterized by having set to the compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine which carries out compressed self-ignition combustion of the gaseous mixture by a part of [at least] operating range, and making the combustion starting position in the cylinder at the time of the aforementioned compressed self-ignition combustion into an exhaust side.

[Claim 2] The compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 1 characterized by having in a cylinder the fuel injection valve which injects direct fuel, and making the fuel concentration in the cylinder in the aforementioned compressed self-ignition operating range an exhaust air bulb side become deep to an inhalation-of-air bulb side.

[Claim 3] The compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by having a valve gear controllable to the valve timing of the minus overlap which both the inhalation-of-air bulb and the exhaust air bulb closed near an exhaust air top dead center, and making it remain in a cylinder by making a part of exhaust air into internal-EGR gas by setting valve timing as the aforementioned minus overlap by the compressed self-ignition operating range.

[Claim 4] The compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 3 characterized by making the gas temperature in the cylinder in the aforementioned compressed self-ignition operating range an exhaust air bulb side become high to an inhalation-of-air bulb side.

[Claim 5] The compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 4 characterized by having equipped the inhalation-of-air system with the gas flow control means which control a gas flow of a combustion chamber, having distributed new mind over the inhalation-of-air bulb side of a combustion chamber in the compressed self-ignition combustion zone, and distributing the aforementioned internal-EGR gas over an exhaust side in layers.

[Claim 6] The tumble flow which the aforementioned gas flow control means are the tumble control means which can control the tumble flow generated to a combustion chamber, and is generated in a cylinder in a compressed self-ignition operating range is a compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 5 which makes a piston crestal plane the reverse tumble flow which flows from an inspired air flow path to an exhaust side, and is characterized by controlling by the jump-spark-ignition combustion operating range so that the aforementioned tumble flow turns into an order tumble flow which flows a piston crestal plane from an exhaust side to an inspired air flow path.

[Claim 7] The compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine of the claim 3 characterized by injecting some fuel during the aforementioned minus overlap, and injecting the remaining fuel in the second half of a compression stroke, or a claim 5 given in any 1 term.

[Claim 8] A compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine given in any 1 term of the claim 1 to which the tangential plane which has the approximate circle cylindrical-surface-like crevice where a medial axis becomes parallel to a crankshaft in a piston crestal plane, and touches the aforementioned cylinder side at the exhaust side edge of this crevice is characterized by being formed so that it may cross inside the outer edge of the aforementioned cylinder head and an exhaust air bulb in the piston position in about 30 degrees in front of a top dead center, or a claim 7.

[Claim 9] The compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 8 characterized by controlling fuel injection timing so that the fuel injected in the compression stroke from the aforementioned fuel injection valve is unevenly distributed near the center of an exhaust air bulb.

[Claim 10] A compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine given in any 1 term of the claim 1 which has the 1st ignition plug in the center of combustion chamber abbreviation of the cylinder head, and arranges the 2nd ignition plug outside the exhaust air bulb center of the aforementioned cylinder head, and is characterized by discharging to the 2nd ignition plug near a compression top dead center in the aforementioned compressed self-ignition operating range at

least, or a claim 9.

[Claim 11] the fuel which has arranged the injection valve which has an ignition plug in the center of combustion chamber abbreviation of the cylinder head, and injects direct fuel in a cylinder under the suction port, and was injected from this injection valve -- stratification -- the stratification combustion operating range which lights by jump spark ignition and carries out flame propagation combustion after forming a gaseous mixture Self-ignition combustion operating range. It is the compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine equipped with the above, and is characterized by injecting fuel injection timing in the compression stroke second half at the time of self-ignition combustion operation in the same engine speed earlier than fuel injection timing in the aforementioned stratification combustion operating range.

[Claim 12] The compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 11 characterized by setting up so that the interval to fuel injection timing and the compression top dead center in the second half of a compression stroke at the time of the aforementioned self-ignition combustion operation may become 2.3 times from 1.7 times to the interval from fuel injection timing in the aforementioned stratification combustion operating range to ignition timing.

[Claim 13] The compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine which have the following, and close an upper inhalation-of-air path by the aforementioned tumble control valve at the time of compression-ignition combustion, make a combustion chamber produce a reverse tumble flow, close a lower inhalation-of-air path by the aforementioned tumble control valve at the time of stratification combustion of jump spark ignition, and a combustion chamber is made to produce an order tumble flow, and is characterized by to open both the inhalation-of-air paths of the aforementioned upper and lower sides at the time of homogeneous combustion of jump spark ignition and which switches compressed self-ignition combustion and jump-spark-ignition combustion by the service condition. The diaphragm with which the interior of a suction port is divided into an up-and-down inhalation-of-air path. The tumble control valve which can close either of the inhalation-of-air paths of the aforementioned upper and lower sides.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine to which self-ignition of the gaseous mixture is compressed and carried out in a part of [at least] operating range.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since combustion is started by the multipoint of a combustion chamber, compressed self-ignition combustion has the quick rate of combustion, and combustion by which the air-fuel ratio was stabilized also in the RIN state compared with the usual jump-spark-ignition combustion can be realized. For this reason, improvement in specific fuel consumption is possible, and since RIN hatchet combustion temperature falls, an air-fuel ratio can also reduce NOx in exhaust gas sharply.

[0003] Moreover, in high rotation and a heavy load field, reservation of high rotation and the high power performance at the time of a heavy load and coexistence of low rotation, the improvement in specific fuel consumption at the time of a low Naka load, and improvement in an environmental performance called reduction of NOx can be aimed at by making the usual jump-spark-ignition combustion perform, and changing a combustion gestalt from the aforementioned jump-spark-ignition combustion to compressed self-ignition combustion in low rotation and a low Naka load field.

[0004] When making compressed self-ignition combustion perform using the low fuel of self-ignition nature like a gasoline, it is effective to use the heat energy which residual gas has. It realizes by this preparing the minus overlap period (sealing period) when both an exhaust air bulb and an inhalation-of-air bulb serve as close in case an exhaust air line shifts to a shell intake stroke as shown in JP,10-266878,A, and making the so-called internal EGR which produces residual gas positively perform.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, since the fuel distributed over the low-temperature layer near the combustion chamber wall surface was discharged as unburnt fuel, without resulting in compressed self-ignition in order to mix to the internal-EGR gas and the homogeneity to which the fuel injected by the suction port was introduced into the combustion chamber in the state where of it mixed with new mind, and remained to the combustion chamber, if it is in the aforementioned conventional composition, there was a trouble that aggravation and exhaust air HC of fuel efficiency increased.

[0006] the unburnt fuel in the aforementioned combustion chamber wall surface -- a gaseous mixture -- since it has the inclination for gas temperature to increase a low and for fuel concentration to increase a low, the compressed self-ignition combustion at the time of a low load occurs more notably

[0007] It is what took the example by this trouble, the purpose controls the hot EGR gas and the fuel distribution in a combustion chamber, and it is high in the combustion-chamber temperature near the exhaust air bulb, and is making fuel concentration deep, and this invention is offering the compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine which raised mpg while it reduces eccrisis of the unburnt fuel at the time of compressed self-ignition combustion.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, invention according to claim 1 makes it a summary to have set to the compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine which carries out compressed self-ignition combustion of the gaseous mixture by a part of [at least] operating range, and to have made the combustion starting position in the cylinder at the time of the aforementioned compressed self-ignition combustion into the exhaust side.

[0009] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, in a compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine

according to claim 1, invention according to claim 2 is equipped with the fuel injection valve which injects direct fuel in a cylinder, and makes it a summary to have made the fuel concentration in the cylinder in the aforementioned compressed self-ignition operating range an exhaust air bulb side become deep to an inhalation-of-air bulb side. [0010] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, both invention according to claim 3 makes it a summary to have a valve gear controllable to the valve timing of the minus overlap which the inhalation-of-air bulb and the exhaust air bulb closed near the exhaust air top dead center, and to make it remain in a cylinder by making a part of exhaust air into internal-EGR gas by setting valve timing as the aforementioned minus overlap by the compressed self-ignition operating range in a compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 1 or 2.

[0011] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, invention according to claim 4 makes it a summary to have made the gas temperature in the cylinder in the aforementioned compressed self-ignition operating range an exhaust air bulb side become high to an inhalation-of-air bulb side in a compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 3.

[0012] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, invention according to claim 5 makes it a summary to have equipped the inhalation-of-air system with the gas flow control means which control a gas flow of a combustion chamber, to have distributed new mind over the inhalation-of-air bulb side of a combustion chamber in the compressed self-ignition combustion zone, and to have distributed the aforementioned internal-EGR gas over the exhaust side in layers in a compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 4.

[0013] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, invention according to claim 6 is the tumble control means by which the aforementioned gas flow control means can control the tumble flow generated to a combustion chamber in a compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 5, and in a compressed self-ignition operating range, the tumble flow generated in a cylinder makes a piston crestal plane the reverse tumble flow which flows from an inspired air flow path to an exhaust side, and let it be a summary to control by the jump-spark-ignition combustion operating range so that the aforementioned tumble flow turns into an order tumble flow which flows a piston crestal plane from an exhaust side to an inspired air flow path.

[0014] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, invention according to claim 7 makes it a summary to inject some fuel during the aforementioned minus overlap, and to inject the remaining fuel in the second half of a compression stroke in the compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine of a claim 3 or a claim 5 given in any 1 term.

[0015] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose invention according to claim 8 In a compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine given in any 1 term of a claim 1 or a claim 7 Have the approximate circle cylindrical-surface-like crevice where a medial axis becomes parallel to a crankshaft in a piston crestal plane, and the tangential plane which touches the aforementioned cylinder side at the exhaust side edge of this crevice sets in piston position of about 30 degrees in front of a top dead center. Let it be a summary to be formed so that it may cross inside the outer edge of the aforementioned cylinder head and an exhaust air bulb.

[0016] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, invention according to claim 9 makes it a summary to control fuel injection timing so that the fuel injected in the compression stroke from the aforementioned fuel injection valve is unevenly distributed near the center of an exhaust air bulb in a compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 8.

[0017] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, in a compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine given in any 1 term of a claim 1 or a claim 9, invention according to claim 10 has the 1st ignition plug in the center of combustion chamber abbreviation of the cylinder head, and arranges the 2nd ignition plug outside the exhaust air bulb center of the aforementioned cylinder head, and makes it a summary to have been made to discharge to the 2nd ignition plug near the compression top dead center in the aforementioned compressed self-ignition operating range at least.

[0018] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose invention according to claim 11 The injection valve which has an ignition plug in the center of combustion chamber abbreviation of the cylinder head, and injects direct fuel in a cylinder is arranged under the suction port. In the compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine which has the stratification combustion operating range which lights by jump spark ignition and carries out flame propagation combustion after forming a gaseous mixture, and a self-ignition combustion operating range the fuel injected from this injection valve -- stratification -- Let it be a summary to inject fuel injection timing in the compression stroke second half at the time of self-ignition combustion operation in the same engine speed earlier than fuel injection timing in the aforementioned stratification combustion operating range.

[0019] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, invention according to claim 12 makes it a summary to have set up so that the interval to fuel injection timing and the compression top dead center in the second half of a compression stroke at the time of the aforementioned self-ignition combustion operation might become 2.3 times from 1.7 times to the interval from fuel injection timing in the aforementioned stratification combustion operating range to ignition

timing in a compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine according to claim 11.

[0020] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose invention according to claim 13 In the compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine which switches compressed self-ignition combustion and jump-spark-ignition combustion by the service condition It has the diaphragm with which the interior of a suction port is divided into an up-and-down inhalation-of-air path, and the tumble control valve which can close either of the inhalation-of-air paths of the aforementioned upper and lower sides. At the time of compression-ignition combustion, close an upper inhalation-of-air path by the aforementioned tumble control valve, and a combustion chamber is made to produce a reverse tumble flow. At the time of stratification combustion of jump spark ignition, close a lower inhalation-of-air path by the aforementioned tumble control valve, and a combustion chamber is made to produce an order tumble flow, and let it be a summary to open both the inhalation-of-air paths of the aforementioned upper and lower sides at the time of homogeneous combustion of jump spark ignition.

[0021]

[Effect of the Invention] According to invention according to claim 1, in order that fuel [in / the combustion chamber wall surface near the exhaust air bulb / since compressed self-ignition combustion is started from the exhaust side in a cylinder] may be **(ed) by the elevated temperature burnt gas and may receive compression with advance of combustion, combustion progresses that it is easy to become an elevated temperature, and generating of unburnt fuel is suppressed to an inhalation-of-air bulb side. the gas which the gas by the side of the exhaust air bulb which does not almost have unburnt [HC] highly is discharged previously, and a burnup exists in an inhalation-of-air bulb side like an exhaust air line, and occupies unburnt [in a cylinder / HC / the great portion of] -- self -- since it is easy to remain in a cylinder as EGR, unburnt [which exists in exhaust gas / HC] decreases, and purification of the improvement in thermal efficiency and exhaust air can be attained

[0022] According to invention according to claim 2, since the fuel concentration in a cylinder was made for an exhaust air bulb side to become deep to an inhalation-of-air bulb side, the combustion start from an exhaust side is realizable. Furthermore, that near an exhaust air bulb is an elevated temperature, and when an enriched mixture exists near an exhaust air bulb, the unburnt fuel near the exhaust air bulb can reduce the temperature distribution in the combustion chamber wall surface of the cylinder head, and they can heighten an effect according to claim 1 more.

[0023] Since an exhaust-air bulb becomes with close on the way in an exhaust-air line by the aforementioned minus overlap, it becomes that it is further hard to be discharged, and the gas included in the unburnt fuel which exists to an inspired air flow path will be carried over by the following cycle with residual gas by according to invention according to claim 3, having a valve gear controllable to the valve timing of the minus overlap which both the inhalation-of-air bulb and the exhaust-air bulb closed near an exhaust-air top dead center, and setting valve timing as the aforementioned minus overlap by the compressed-self-ignition operating range. Therefore, an effect according to claim 1 or 2 can be heightened more.

[0024] Since the gas-temperature distribution in a cylinder is made for an exhaust air bulb side to become high to an inhalation-of-air bulb side, while the combustion start from an exhaust side is realizable according to invention according to claim 4, since the degree of mixed atmospheric temperature near an exhaust air bulb rises, the unburnt fuel near the exhaust air bulb can decrease, and the effect of a publication can be raised more to claims 1-3.

[0025] According to invention according to claim 5, an exhaust side according to claim 4 can realize the gas-temperature distribution in a cylinder higher than an inspired air flow path by equipping an inhalation-of-air system with the gas flow control means which control a gas flow of a combustion chamber, having distributed new mind over the inhalation-of-air bulb side of a combustion chamber in the compressed self-ignition combustion zone, and having distributed the aforementioned internal-EGR gas over the exhaust side in layers.

[0026] According to invention according to claim 6, the aforementioned gas flow control means They are the tumble control means which can control the tumble flow generated to a combustion chamber. The tumble flow generated in a cylinder in a compressed self-ignition operating range makes a piston crestal plane the reverse tumble flow which flows from an inspired air flow path to an exhaust side. In a jump-spark-ignition combustion operating range, since the aforementioned tumble flow controlled the piston crestal plane to become the order tumble flow which flows to an inspired air flow path from an exhaust side, it It becomes possible to acquire an effect according to claim 5, without reconciling the temperature distribution in a cylinder at the time of compressed self-ignition combustion, and a gas flow in a cylinder at the time of jump-spark-ignition combustion, and sacrificing the performance of a jump-spark-ignition operating range.

[0027] According to invention according to claim 7, since it is made to supply some fuel to a combustion chamber during the aforementioned minus overlap, the oxygen which remains in the aforementioned internal EGR [near the top dead center in the aforementioned minus overlap period], unburnt fuel, and the newly thrown-in aforementioned fuel oxidize partially, and is reformed at reactant high fuel. since the combustion in a low-temperature region of this

reformed fuel is attained more, in addition to the effect of claims 3-5, it becomes possible [suppressing generating of the unburnt fuel in a combustion chamber wall surface]

[0028] According to invention according to claim 8, it has the approximate circle cylindrical-surface-like crevice where a medial axis becomes parallel to a crankshaft in a piston crestal plane, and in front of the top dead center, in the piston position of about 30 degrees, the tangential plane which touches the aforementioned cylinder side at the exhaust side edge of this crevice is formed so that it may cross inside the outer edge of the aforementioned cylinder head and an exhaust air bulb. For this reason, since the fuel supplied from the fuel injection valve is conveyed near [elevated temperature] the exhaust air bulb also in a cylinder head side along the crevice of the aforementioned piston crestal plane, it becomes possible [acquiring an effect given in seven from a claim 1 certainly].

[0029] In order that the fuel injected from the fuel injection valve may inject to the timing which points to the center of an exhaust air bulb according to invention according to claim 9, it becomes possible to acquire the effect of a claim 8 certainly.

[0030] Since the 2nd ignition plug is prepared in the exhaust air bulb side of the cylinder head in which an enriched mixture exists by the combustion chamber and it was made to discharge to the 2nd ignition plug of the above near a compression top dead center by the compressed self-ignition operating range according to invention according to claim 10, in addition to an effect given in nine, it becomes possible from a claim 1 to ensure the start of compressed self-ignition combustion.

[0031] According to invention a claim 11 and given in 12, since the fuel injection timing in the compression stroke in a compressed self-ignition operating range can be set up appropriately, it becomes possible to reduce the unburnt fuel contained in exhaust gas.

[0032] The diaphragm with which the interior of a suction port is divided into an up-and-down inhalation-of-air path according to invention according to claim 13, It has the tumble control valve which can close either of the inhalation-of-air paths of the aforementioned upper and lower sides. At the time of compression-ignition combustion, close an upper inhalation-of-air path by the aforementioned tumble control valve, and a combustion chamber is made to produce a reverse tumble flow. Since close a lower inhalation-of-air path by the aforementioned tumble control valve at the time of stratification combustion of jump spark ignition, a combustion chamber is made to produce an order tumble flow and both the inhalation-of-air paths of the aforementioned upper and lower sides were opened at the time of homogeneous combustion of jump spark ignition. The compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine which satisfied the temperature distribution in a cylinder which raised the temperature of an exhaust side, a gas flow in a cylinder at the time of jump-spark-ignition stratification combustion, and the performance at the time of jump-spark-ignition homogeneous combustion, respectively at the time of compressed self-ignition combustion can be offered.

[0033]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Hereafter, the form of operation of this invention is explained based on a drawing. Drawing 1 is the system configuration view showing the 1st operation form of the compressed self-ignition formula gasoline engine concerning this invention. In drawing 1 , the combustion chamber 4 is formed of a cylinder block 1, a piston 2, and the cylinder head 3.

[0034] The cylinder head 3 is equipped with the inhalation-of-air bulb 6 which opens and closes a suction port 5 and these suction ports 5, and the exhaust air bulb 8 which open and close a suction port 5, the exhaust air port 7 arranged in opposite, and these exhaust air port 7.

[0035] The inhalation-of-air bulb 6 and the exhaust air bulb 8 are opened and closed through an air inlet cam 9 and an exhaust cam 10 by the bulb drive system outside drawing, respectively. This bulb drive system is considered as the composition which can control the opening-and-closing time of the inhalation-of-air bulb 6 and the exhaust air bulb 8 through the opening-and-closing time adjustable meanses 11 and 12 with the directions from the engine control unit 22. That is, change of a substantial compression ratio, internal-EGR capacity, etc. are controlled by low [of an engine] and the inside load field, and it is considering as the composition which can realize the elevated temperature in which compressed self-ignition operation is possible, and a high-pressure state in them.

[0036] The inlet pipe 13 is connected to the upstream of a suction port 5, the tumble control bulb 14 is attached to the inlet pipe 13 near the downstream end face, and the throttle valve 15 for air-content adjustment, the air flow meter for air-content measurement which is not illustrated, the air cleaner, etc. are prepared in the upstream.

[0037] Furthermore, diaphragm 18a which divides a pipe up and down over a plane of composition with an inlet pipe 13 near the inhalation-of-air bulb 6 is prepared in the interior of a suction port 5. Diaphragm 18b over the center-of-rotation shaft of the tumble control bulb 14 is similarly prepared in the inlet pipe 13 continuously with the aforementioned diaphragm 18a from the plane of composition with a suction port 5.

[0038] Bulb opening-and-closing control of the tumble control bulb 14 and a throttle valve 15 is enabled through the opening-and-closing meanses 16 and 17 by the engine control unit 22, respectively.

[0039] On the other hand, the bottom of a suction port 5 is attended at the cylinder head 3, and the fuel injection valve 19 which injects the gasoline fuel supplied from a fuel pump 23 in the direct combustion chamber 4 is formed.

[0040] Moreover, the ignition plug 20 is formed in the abbreviation center position in a combustion chamber 4 at the cylinder head 3, and an ignition plug 20 is used when mainly performing the usual jump-spark-ignition combustion at the time of high rotation and a heavy load.

[0041] In the engine control unit 22, as a signal which shows an engine service condition An engine rotational frequency signal, the degree signal of crank angle, a load signal, an air-content signal, an intake-air-temperature signal, An exhaust-gas-temperature signal, a fuel-pressure signal, an oil water temperature signal, etc. are inputted, and data processing is carried out based on the signal of these various kinds. Each bulb opening control of the valve timing of the aforementioned inhalation-of-air bulb 6 and the exhaust air bulb 8, the tumble control bulb 14, and a throttle valve 15, the injection quantity of a fuel injection valve 19 and fuel injection timing, and ignition timing of an ignition plug 20 are controlled appropriately.

[0042] Drawing 2 is the plan and side elevation showing the crestal plane configuration of a piston 2. it is shown in drawing 2 -- as -- the crestal plane abbreviation center section of the piston 2 -- an engine's crankshaft and abbreviation -- the crevice 24 of the shape of an approximate circle cylindrical surface which has an parallel medial axis is formed And in front of the top dead center, in the piston position in about 30 degrees, the tangential plane 25 which touches the aforementioned cylinder side at the edge of the exhaust side of the crevice 24 of a piston 2 is formed so that it may cross inside the outer edge 26 of the aforementioned cylinder head 3 and the exhaust air bulb 8.

[0043] For this reason, the tumble flow formed by the intake stroke of the crevice 24 is maintained to a compression stroke, the fuel further injected from the fuel injection valve 19 in the second half of a compression stroke is conveyed to an exhaust side from an inspired air flow path along a crevice 24, and it arrives at the exhaust air bulb 8 neighborhood near a compression top dead center.

[0044] At the time of jump-spark-ignition operation, (a) of drawing 9 and (b) show an example of adjustable control of the valve timing of the inhalation-of-air bulb 6 and the exhaust air bulb 8, and they consider as the state of (a) which is the usual valve timing, and they are set up so that the bulb overlap stage of the specified quantity when both the exhaust air bulb 8 and the inhalation-of-air bulb 6 serve as open in near an exhaust air top dead center may occur.

[0045] Valve timing is made into the state of (b) at the time of compressed self-ignition operation, namely, it is controlled so that the open stage of the inhalation-of-air bulb 6 carries out the angle of delay and opens in the middle of an intake stroke, while the closed stage of the exhaust air bulb 8 carries out a tooth lead angle and closes an exhaust air line on the way, and it is set up so that it may be in a minus overlap state.

[0046] Thus, it becomes possible to make the burnt gas equivalent to the volume of combustion chamber of an exhaust air bulb close stage pile up in a combustion chamber 4, and to carry over as internal-EGR gas to the following cycle by considering as the valve timing which accomplishes the minus overlap period (sealing period) which both induction-exhaust valves closed near the exhaust air top dead center. Compressed self-ignition combustion with a RIN air-fuel ratio is realized near a compression top dead center so that it may mention later, using effectively the heat energy which this internal-EGR gas has.

[0047] Next, operation of this operation gestalt is explained. Drawing 3 is drawing explaining the switching condition of the tumble control bulb 14 in each operation mode, and the state of the tumble flow formed in a combustion chamber 4.

[0048] The tumble control bulb 14 is controlled in the state where the path of upper case 5a of a suction port 5 divided with the diaphragm 18 serves as close, and the path of this lower-berth 5b serves as open to be shown in drawing 3 (a) at the time of compressed self-ignition operation. Consequently, new mind mainly flows in a combustion chamber 4 through the outside of the inhalation-of-air bulb 6, and the weak reverse tumble flow 27 generates it in a combustion chamber 4. Therefore, in a combustion chamber 4, the internal-EGR gas by which a cold new mind was mainly distributed over the upper surface of an inspired air flow path and a piston 2, and was shut up by another side and the above-mentioned minus overlap is relatively distributed near the exhaust air bulb 7, and the gas temperature in a cylinder will be in an elevated temperature neighborhood [exhaust air bulb 7] state.

[0049] On the other hand, the tumble control bulb 14 is controlled by the time of jump-spark-ignition operation by low rotation in the state where the path of lower-berth 5b of a suction port 5 serves as close, and the path of stage 5a same as the above serves as open to be shown in drawing 3 (b). a gaseous mixture uniform when the order tumble flow 28 strong in a combustion chamber 4 occurs by this and it is the fuel-injection timing from a fuel injection valve 19 in the first half of an intake stroke -- the flow component according to the spraying accomplishment force and an order tumble flow while helping generation, when injection timing serves as the second half of a compression stroke -- suiting -- waiting -- the ignition plug 20 neighborhood -- stratification -- a gaseous mixture can be formed and stratification combustion by jump spark ignition is realized

[0050] In the time of high rotation and jump-spark-ignition operation by the heavy load, as shown in drawing 3 (c), the tumble control bulb 14 is controlled in the state of becoming a diaphragm 18 and abbreviation parallel, and is changed into the state where both upper case 5a and lower-berth 5b of a suction port 5 opened. For this reason, inflow resistance of new mind is not made to increase and the performance at the time of the full load at the time of jump-spark-ignition operation is maintained.

[0051] Next, the fuel distribution state of this operation form is explained using drawing 4. Drawing 4 (a) shows the new mind of a combustion chamber and the distribution of EGR gas in the first half of a compression stroke, drawing 4 (b) shows the situation of the fuel injection in the second half of a compression stroke, and drawing 4 (c) shows the situation of the fuel diffusion in the second half of a compression stroke, respectively.

[0052] As shown in drawing 4 (b), the fuel at the time of compressed self-ignition operation points to the crevice 24 formed in the aforementioned piston crestal plane in the second half of a compression stroke, and is injected. This fuel is conveyed to an exhaust air bulb side along the cylinder side of the aforementioned crevice 24 by the reverse tumble flow currently generated in its accomplishment force and a combustion chamber 4 while being evaporated and spread, and the fuel concentration of a gaseous mixture is deep near the exhaust air bulb, and is formed in the state of becoming so thin that it going to an inspired air flow path.

[0053] Since the tangential plane 25 which touches the aforementioned cylinder side at the exhaust side edge of the aforementioned crevice 24 of a piston crestal plane is formed in front of the top dead center so that it may cross in the piston position in about 30 degrees inside the outer edge 26 of the cylinder head 3 and the exhaust air bulb 8, fuel has suppressed advancing into the A section in drawing 4 surrounded by the low-temperature combustion chamber wall surface.

[0054] Furthermore, as fuel injection timing of fuel, it has set up so that the center of the fuel concentration of a gaseous mixture may take the lead in the exhaust air bulb 8 near a compression top dead center. Fuel will be distributed over about eight exhaust air bulb which serves as an elevated temperature most among the fields which face in the combustion chamber 4 of the cylinder head 3 by this.

[0055] consequently, the unburnt gas which occurs in the gas-temperature low-temperature region near the combustion chamber wall surface as shown in drawing 6 -- about eight exhaust air bulb -- setting -- the alternative distribution of an internal EGR, and a gaseous mixture -- when the effect of rich-izing of concentration and a hot combustion chamber wall temperature collaborates, it decreases sharply

[0056] Next, the state of applying to an expansion stroke from ignition at the time of self-ignition combustion with reference to drawing 5 is explained.

[0057] It is compressed toward that the gaseous mixture in a combustion chamber 4 is rich near the exhaust air bulb, and the combustion chamber side where it is that the gas which occurred in the exhaust air bulb 8 neighborhood as the first ignition was shown in drawing 5 (a), since it was an elevated temperature, and burned here expands, and the gaseous mixture of the unburnt state of the circumference counters the exhaust air bulb 8, and goes. The degree of mixed atmospheric temperature of an unburnt state rises by this compression, it lights and burns one by one and fuel goes, as shown in drawing 5 (b).

[0058] At the time of a combustion end, as shown in drawing 5 (c), the layer of a piston crestal plane and the unburnt fuel which did not result only near the inhalation-of-air bulb at ignition will exist.

[0059] The 1st peak of the unburnt fuel (HC) concentration generated the above result at the time of exhaust air bulb 8 open [which is measured in the exhaust air port 7] as shown in drawing 8 It falls by having reduced the unburnt fuel generated on the combustion chamber wall surface of the exhaust air bulb 8 neighborhood. Since the exhaust air bulb 8 serves as close before being discharged, the unburnt fuel generated in the 2nd peak which generates an exhaust air line before an end, i.e., an inspired air flow path combustion chamber wall surface, the piston crestal plane, etc. will be shut up into internal-EGR gas, and will burn in the following cycle. Therefore, it makes it possible to obtain simultaneously improvement in combustion efficiency, and purification of exhaust gas.

[0060] If some fuel is injected during the aforementioned minus overlap in addition to the above-mentioned effect, fuel reforming using the oxygen which exists in internal-EGR gas by compression near an exhaust air top dead center is possible. the low load region of a self-ignition operating range -- reservation of ignitionability -- and -- relative -- RIN -- although it is necessary to perform self-ignition combustion by the gaseous mixture, it becomes possible to reduce the unburnt fuel generated in the exhaust air bulb 8 neighborhood also in a RIN gaseous mixture by reforming the fuel in internal-EGR gas by the aforementioned fuel reforming

[0061] Moreover, an example of the relation between fuel injection timing in the second half of a compression stroke in a self-ignition combustion zone and HC emission rate measured in the exhaust air port 7 is shown in drawing 11 . In order to aim at reduction of HC emission rate in a self-ignition combustion zone, it turns out that the optimal fuel injection timing exists. This is because the unburnt fuel reduction effect which a gaseous mixture becomes thin in order

that diffusion of fuel may progress too much in too early fuel injection timing, and cannot form an enriched mixture in the exhaust air bulb 8 neighborhood enough in fuel injection timing which is too late on the contrary, but is shown in drawing 6 is no longer acquired fully.

[0062] the above -- it turns out that the optimal fuel injection timing is earlier than fuel injection timing of jump spark ignition which suited in the same engine speed, and a stratification combustion operating range this -- fuel injection timing of the aforementioned stratification combustion operating range -- stratification -- it is for fuel injection timing of a compressed self-ignition operating range having to pass the aforementioned ignition plug 20 to a gaseous mixture being the time suitable for reaching the ignition plug 20 arranged in the center of abbreviation of the cylinder head 3, having to arrive at the exhaust air bulb 8 neighborhood, and requiring long time

[0063] Furthermore, the optimal fuel injection timing at the time of compressed self-ignition combustion turns into time when the period which even a compression top dead center takes from injection becomes twice [about] a period from the injection at the time of the aforementioned stratification combustion in the same engine speed to ignition. Although this generating ignition at the time of compressed self-ignition combustion near a compression top dead center and the distance from the fuel injection valve 19 to the exhaust air bulb 8 are the double-precision weakness of the distance from this fuel injection valve 19 to an ignition plug 20, it is because it suits that the accomplishment force which the fuel spray has declines and is waited and generated.

[0064] Next, the form of the 2nd operation of this invention is explained based on drawing 10. With the 2nd operation form, it is characterized by adding and installing the 2nd ignition plug 21 in the position which faces in a combustion chamber 4 in the lower part of the exhaust air port 7 to the 1st operation form. Ignition timing is controlled by the engine control unit 22, and the 2nd ignition plug 21 is used in order to mainly discharge at the time of compressed self-ignition combustion and to assist a compressed self-ignition combustion start.

[0065] In addition to the effect of the 1st operation form, the following effects can be acquired with the 2nd operation form. a low load region -- a gaseous mixture -- carrying out electric discharge by the 2nd ignition plug 21 near before [a compression top dead center] 40 degree, and making about eight exhaust air bulb generate a radical (activity chemical species) in the case where concentration is relatively thin -- RIN -- positive ignition can be obtained even if it is a gaseous mixture

[0066] Moreover, in order to avoid rapid combustion, it is necessary to make it light in a heavy load region after a compression top dead center. in such a situation, ignition does not occur in front of a top dead center only by compression -- as -- the aforementioned amount of minus overlap -- adjusting -- the [and] -- it becomes possible to generate ignition at the time demanded by carrying out electric discharge after a top dead center with the 2 ignition plug 21

[Translation done.]

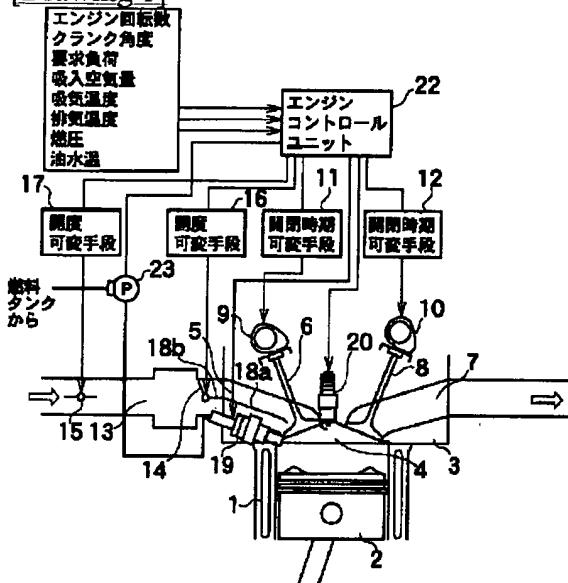
* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

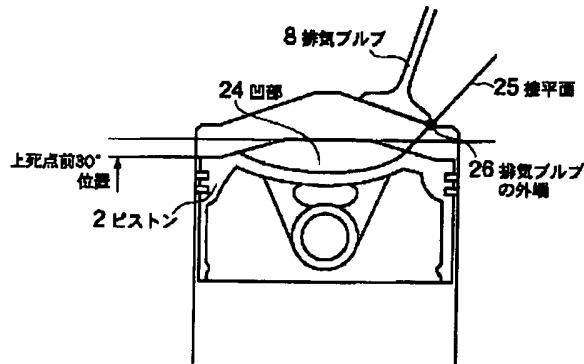
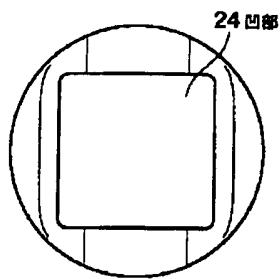
DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

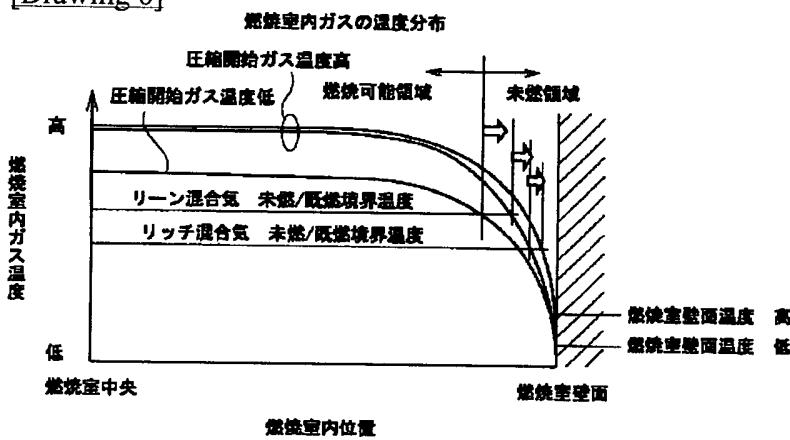


- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1…シリンダーブロック | 13…吸気管 |
| 2…ピストン | 14…タンブル制御バルブ |
| 3…シリンダーヘッド | 15…スロットルバルブ |
| 4…燃焼室 | 18…仕切り板 |
| 5…吸気ポート | 19…燃料噴射弁 |
| 6…吸気バルブ | 20…点火プラグ |
| 7…排気ポート | |
| 8…排気バルブ | |
| 9…吸気カム | |
| 10…排気カム | |

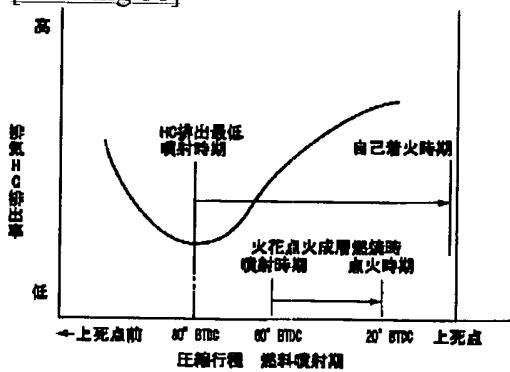
[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 6]

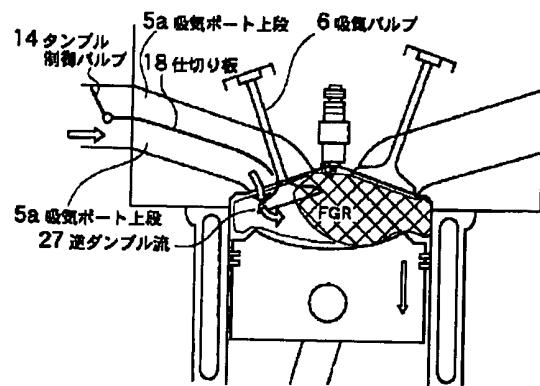


[Drawing 11]

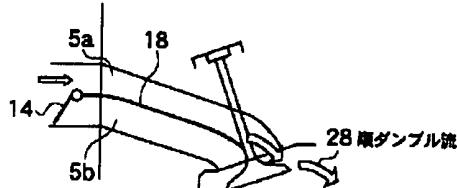


[Drawing 3]

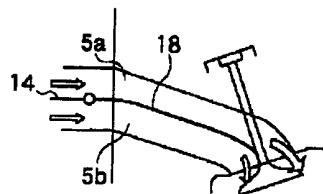
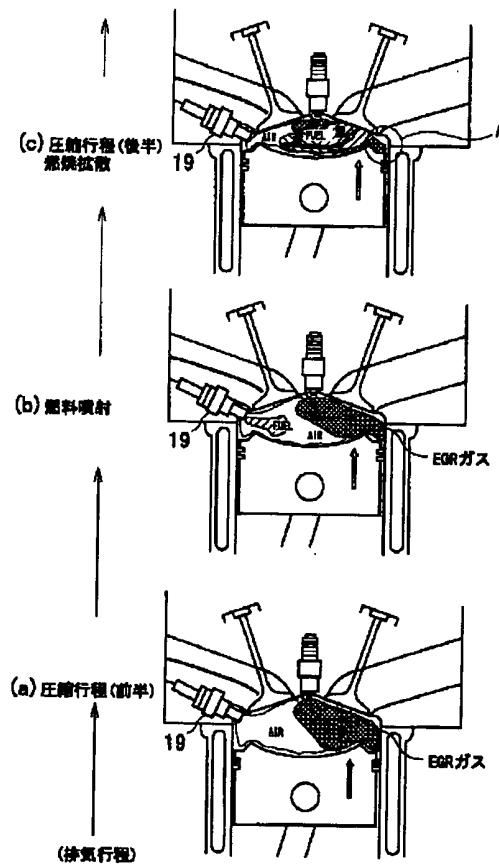
(a) 壓縮自己 火運転時



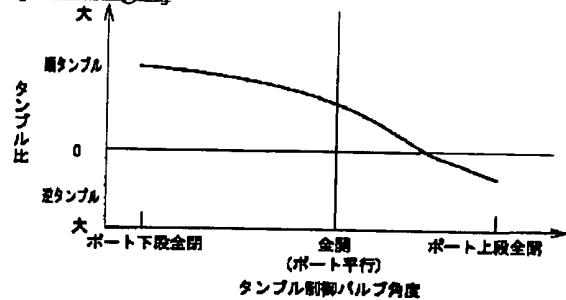
(b) 低回転火花点火運転時



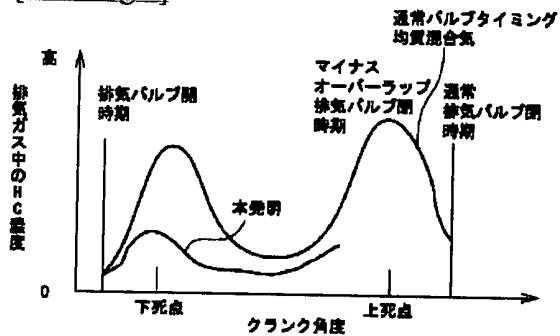
(c) 高回転火花点火運転時

[Drawing 4]
(燃焼)

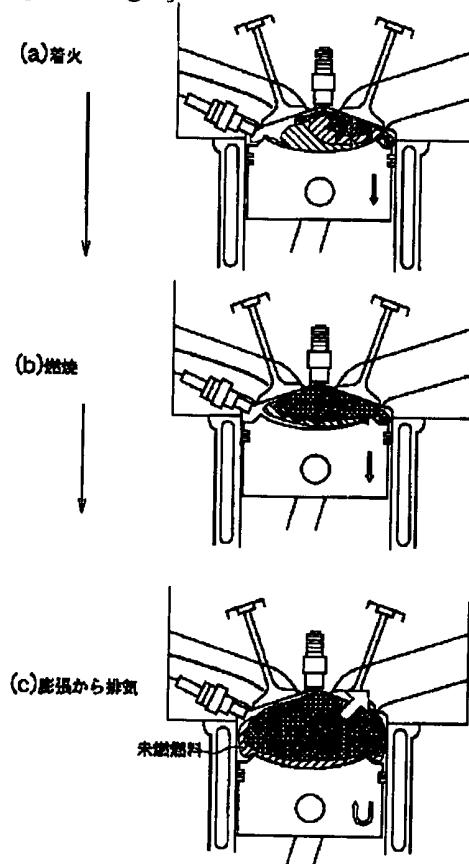
[Drawing 7]



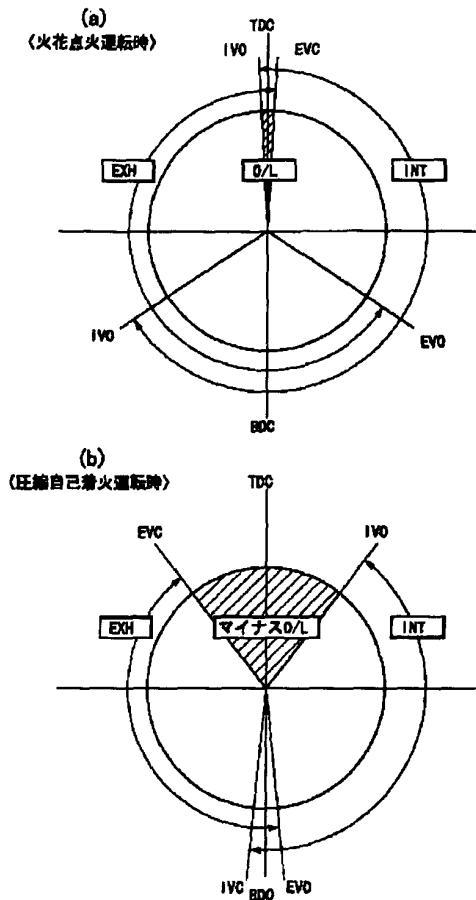
[Drawing 8]



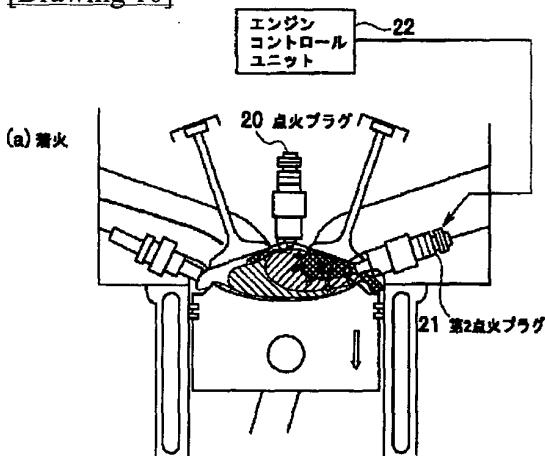
[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 9]



[Drawing 10]



[Translation done.]